

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 5.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861.

NUMBER 215.

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARGE ONE DOLLAR.

H. B. BROWN. DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

To give one column matter, or its equivalent in space, constitutes a square.

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CHARLES HOLT, HERMAN BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

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constitute a square.

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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 30, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Affairs at Fort Pickens.

The exciting reports from Fort Pickens and Pensacola make it proper to give the situation of our forces and those of the enemy, a week previous to the fight, which is the latest reliable account. There were at that time 1100 regulars at Fort Pickens, and reinforcements were daily expected. As deep entrenchments had been dug about a quarter of a mile from the fort across the island, and a mile beyond this Wilson's Zouaves were encamped, with orders, in case of attack to proceed behind the entrenchments. The latter had been strengthened with howitzers and mortars on all sides, except in the rear, which is protected by the guns of the fort itself. Santa Rosa island, at the extreme western end of which the fort is situated, is forty miles long, and is composed of sand. The night pickets extend about four miles from the fort, while the remainder of the island is left open to the descent of the enemy.

Immediately in front, and west of Pickens, is the main entrance (a mile and a quarter wide,) of Pensacola harbor. On the shore opposite Fort Pickens, across this entrance, is Fort McRae, a strong work, in the hands of the enemy. McRae is also on the point of a long sandy island. On the main shore, south of Fort McRae, commences the earthwork batteries of the enemy, which extend along the bank of the channel in a semi-circle four miles, to the navy yard. The latter is inside of two miles from Fort Pickens; between it and Fort McRae, is Fort Barrancas, also in the hands of the enemy, and a mile and a quarter in a direct line from Fort Pickens. The village of Warrenton adjoins the navy yard. Pensacola city, containing 4630 inhabitants according to the late census, is seven miles from Fort Pickens.

The rebel batteries extending from Fort McRae, to the navy yard, are in a semi-circular form, and in all, including their forts, are mounted with 150 guns, many of them heavy Columbiads; while those available at Fort Pickens are only 60, and the troops to defend them 1,700—the rebel force opposite is about 11,000. It is hoped, however, that reinforcements reached Colonel Brown before the battle, as they were much needed. If they arrived, together with additional ships of war, the following was understood to be the plan of attack:

The Niagara and other vessels as could be spared would take a position near Perade, a place partially in the rear of the rebel forts and batteries, and from where it was thought she could shell the entire line of fortifications. A force would be landed, whose progress could not be interfered with by the rebel batteries, as the guns are pointed towards Pickens, and cannot be reversed.

Previously to the landing, the gun-boats would have attacked other positions, which it would be to the last degree important for them to defend, and for which a portion of their force would have been withdrawn. In this manner it was deemed certain that the forts and batteries must fall into our hands.

Whether this plan was carried out, in the recent battle, the meager dispatches from the south do not inform us; but it is probable that the Union forces have met with a brilliant success.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—Congress will meet Monday, and the President's message sent off as soon as delivered. It is stated that no advance copies will be forwarded, as the President desires to retain it as long as possible, to make any additions required by the rapidly changing events of the day. Special correspondents have already begun to guess at the character of the message, and its recommendations, but as a few days will bring the document itself, we can afford to wait without attempting to anticipate its contents.

AN OLD LINE DEMOCRAT.—Edwin Crosswell so long the editor of the Albany Argus, and a leader of the New York democracy while in the zenith of its power, has written a letter endorsing John Cochrane's plan of freeing the slaves of rebel masters and arming them in the fight to restore the authority of the general government over the seceded states. At the same time he pitches into the "abolitionists" and finds fault with Fremont's proclamation! Daniel S. Dickinson authorizes Mr. Crosswell to say that he concurs in Mr. C's views.

Very well, gentlemen, suit yourselves; so long as you agree with the substance of the proclamation, we will cheerfully accord you the privilege of being afraid of its shadow.

NICHOLS IN THE REBEL SERVICE.—Reliable intelligence is said to have been received that there are several regiments of blacks in the rebel army at Manassas, fully uniformed, armed and equipped. That is a game at which two can play.—Chicago Journal.

Undoubtedly two can play at that game, but the question is whether there will be two parties in it. The proclamations of such generals as Halleck, and the practice heretofore of all our commanders is against all hope of such an offset. A NICHOLS is altogether too sacred to be used in any other capacity than against the armies of the Union.

LARGE CARGO OF GUNPOWDER.—The Convoy, from London, arrived at Quebec on Monday, with 15,000 barrels of gunpowder, and other military stores. The steamer also landed at Quebec a quantity of stores for the army.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
From the National Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26th, 1861.

I eat the following slip from the Sunday Chronicle, (Forsay's paper) to show that what I said about the people having no business to know anything about the reasons why certain things that look anomalous to them have been done, was right:

Major General Fremont is expected to arrive in Washington to-day. It is given out that he has prepared a voluminous reply to Adjutant General Thomas, which will be laid before the President at an early hour. We earnestly trust that no effort will be made by that distinguished officer and his friends to sow dissensions among the people, and least of all to attempt to supply a reason for the change in his military division foreign to the one which reluctantly compelled the President to take that step.

The Chronicle man "earnestly trusts that no effort will be made by that distinguished officer and his friends" to attempt to find out the "reason" that "reluctantly compelled the President to take that step!"

The Chronicle has got "that distinguished officer" laid out straight and stiff, but is all at once alarmed at signs of life in his "distinguished" corpse! and calls out lustily to the "friends" of the murdered man not to sow dissensions among the people, by making any attempt to find out whosehands are bloody! He unwittingly admits that the "President" struck the blow, but it was done "reluctantly," and therefore the people are to make no enquiry for "reason" for fear they will "supply a foreign one!" Great God! Do the people want any better evidence to prove that the real "reason" was a malicious one, than this attempt to keep it out of sight? In strange contrast is the language of this semi-official Washington newsmonger, with the out-spoken son of Kentucky, (Frankfort Commonwealth,) the very state Mr. Lincoln thought he was doing homage to when he was "reluctantly" stealing along "to take that step!" Whom God intended to destroy they first smothered!

It does seem that a worse than hydrophobia madness has got hold of our public men, in their attempt to override the people. How strange it is that they can't see that if they continue this war much longer, the overruling force of circumstances, (the providence of God,) always consistent with the onward march of civilization, and the final triumph of justice and right, will bring their dark counsels to naught, and confound them before all the people!

I see you fully appreciate Sherman's "proclamation." If the slaves of Carolina can only get a start, it will look to him, beside the majestic attitude they will assume, a dreadful "silly thing." I was afraid of Sherman all the time, and I am afraid now that Butler won't be allowed "THE GREAT DISCRETIONARY POWER" that Sherman was— that it won't be deemed safe. But we shall see, what we shall see—God reigns.

J. W.

Was it LOVE or FEAR?—The sudden surrender of the rebels of Accomac and Southampton counties, Va., has been attributed to a re-lighting of the suppressed love of the "good old flag," and formerly "happy Union." There is a different story, however, among skeptical Unionists, which finds some degree of confirmation in an incident related by a correspondent of the Baltimore American:

"Meeting some of the disbanded men, he asked them why they had broken up so suddenly. The reply was that they had got Gen. Dix's proclamation, and believing they could not stand out against the force we were about to send against them, they thought it better to disband."

A thorough preparation for war, under a commander who will fight as a man when he is hungry, is an excellent preliminary to a peace proclamation. A good field battery can be heard further than a full chorus of "Hail Columbia," or a reveille in camp. A dose of grape compounded from a lead mine is far more efficacious than the best distillation of Catawba or juniper. Some patriots are sicker than others. The rebels of Accomac and Southampton recovered a little easier than the marauders in Missouri or the aristocrats of South Carolina; but all require active treatment, and the longer the right kind of medicine is delayed, the longer the time of restoration to a sound mind and good condition of body.

NEWSPAPER REPORTERS.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, who has been inside the fraternities, thus describes the corps of newspaper reporters in Washington:

The general reader probably has but little conception of the extent and magnitude of the machinery in operation here under the leading New York papers for the collection of news. Several of them have from five to eight reporters each, who are assigned their special departments, and aside from their several lodgings places, which may be widely apart, rent a large apartment in some central locality as a common rendezvous for bringing in and writing out their reports. One is assigned the navy department, another the war department, another the treasury department, another visits the adjacent encampments daily, another attends to the miscellaneous business, and so on. The wide distribution of the military forces now necessitates the keeping of one on the upper and another on the lower Potomac also. They are supplied with horses to enable them to get around with facility, the distances in Washington being on so magnificient a scale, and but two or three omnibus lines existing, and these answer their ends to so little purpose that it is usually a saving of time to walk instead of waiting for one. And yet, with such an extensive organization, it is surprising, when we come to see the results of their efforts, how little news they are able to scrape up of an official character or details of events after their occurrence, and no less witness to one having an inside view to witness the straits to which they are frequently reduced for something wherewith to galvanize their readers. In the present juncture, however, this is in no small degree attributable to the extent of news territory which is covered by the word "contraband." A portion of their voluminous "special dispatches" are sent by mail, (the time only being ten hours to New York,) and another portion is made up of the regular dispatches put under the "special" head.

LARGE CARGO OF GUNPOWDER.—The Convoy, from London, arrived at Quebec on Monday, with 15,000 barrels of gunpowder, and other military stores. The steamer also landed at Quebec a quantity of stores for the army.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Oscian Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29. Despatches received to-day at the navy department from flag officer Dupont, dated Port Royal, 25th inst., give the gratifying intelligence that the flag of the United States is flying over the territory of the state of Georgia. Tybee Island, which says is within easy mortar distance of Fort Pulaski, has been taken possession of, and the approaches to Savannah completely cut off. On the island is a strong martello tower, with a battery at its base.

The following is the Philadelphia Inquirer's Pensacola report:

FORT MONROE, Nov. 27. The passengers by a flag of truce from No-folk this morning, furnish some further news in regard to the fight at Fort Pickens. These particulars, it must be remembered, come through rebel sources. Gen. Bragg had not made a breach in the fort, as was before reported. Great excitement was prevalent throughout the south respecting the battle, but it was thought Bragg would be able to force Col. Brown to surrender. A messenger arrived from Pensacola, on Sunday last, with a peremptory order for reinforcements. Bragg was at that time hopeful of an early success, and was replying at intervals upon the fort, with great effect.

The general was perfectly cool and confident, no breach had yet been made, but on Monday, one would be manifest, when Bragg expected reinforcements. He would then storm with fresh troops and ordinance. Col. Brown had concentrated a perfect storm of shot and shell upon the navy yard, burning it down, together with all the outbuildings and a considerable amount of ordnance stores. Pensacola had been evacuated, by order of Gen. Bragg. Col. Brown had called to his assistance five vessels of war, all of which had been driven off by the batteries. The steam frigate Ningara was almost riddled with shot, and the Colorado thoroughly disabled. General Bragg had declared to his troops that he would never surrender alive, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the men. On Tuesday Gen. Bragg would engage Col. Brown in front, and a large land force on the island, so as to take him in the rear.

It is generally believed that an action had taken place at Pensacola between our vessels and the rebels, and that Bragg has been whipped, Pensacola burned, and probably Bragg's whole force captured. The dispatches in the southern papers have no apparent end or beginning, and are very meagre.

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A man calling himself Bryan O'Hara, of Porto Rico, who came from Norfolk on Tuesday with a flag of truce, was detained by Gen. Wool and his trunk examined. It contained valuable papers, some sealed and stamped by the British consul at Charles-ton, and directed to Lord Lyons. These were sent to Secretary Seward for inspection. O'Hara is suspected of having been an officer aboard the Fingal, which he is said to be fitted out for a man-of-war at Char-ton, and carry a formidable battery of Whitworth rifled guns. He says the Fingal arrived of Tybee two weeks since, from Southampton via Porto Cabello, where she had seen the Sumter often. Some of the arms brought by the Fingal are being used against Fort Pickens.

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 29. According to present indication the president's message will not be sent hence in advance of its delivery to congress. The reason for this is probably the fact that it, as well as the reports of the secretaries of war and navy, will be kept open till the latest moment, in order to make such additions and alterations as the constantly recurring events may require.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29. A reconnoissance was made yesterday at a squad of Lincoln cavalry under Capt. W. H. Boyd. They proceeded to within about a mile of Fairfax Court House, where they observed rebel infantry partially concealed in rifle pits, which extended across the turnpike. A few rebel cavalry were also in the rear and within rifle range, shots were exchanged, one of our troops had his arm slightly grazed by a bullet, and a rebel was killed. The cavalry and infantry of the enemy were seen to change their position by falling back into the town.

HERALD'S DISPATCH.—The navy department is in receipt of a dispatch from Capt. DuPont, containing the report of Commodore John Rogers of the Pocahontas, dated Sunday, Nov. 24th, off Tybee Island. He states this point entirely controls the ship channel to Tybee Island, having lanched a force of United States marines, who had commenced repairing the fortifications and constructing new ones. A fleet of eight gun-boats was off Tybee Island to cover the entrance to the navy yard, but they had sunk two vessels between Tybee Island and Fort Pulaski, in the narrow part of the Savannah river, to prevent the federal fleet from getting to that city.

A small schooner had been sent up to one of the islands above Hilton Head to load with cotton, and would sail in a few days, by order of the naval authorities. The fleet that fitted out at Hilton Head for another expedition is now ready to sail.

There is reason to believe that the rebel steamer Geo. Paige having two merchant schooners off the mouth of Quintic Creek last night.

Com. Craven, flag officer of the Potomac flotilla, has been detached from service and ordered to the command of the Brooklyn, at Philadelphia.

Special to Tribune.—The government has received intelligence to-day that the leaders of the rebellion in Richmond, and in the confederate camp across the Potomac, at last are satisfied that they are beaten, and that the cause of secession is a hopeless one.

The apprehensions of no quorum in con- gress next week are groundless. It was decided by Speaker Gove last session that a majority of each house means a majority of members elected. 32 constituted a quorum last session; 93 or 94 will be needed this winter.

The Norfolk Day Book of Thursday contains a dispatch from Pensacola, stating that the only damage thus far suffered by the Unionists was in two of their vessels, which were so much injured that they were obliged to retire.

The command of Gen. Banks will to-morrow be ordered to remove from Darnestown to Fredericksburg.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Oscian Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29. Despatches received to-day at the navy department from flag officer Dupont, dated Port Royal, 25th inst., give the gratifying intelligence that the flag of the United States is flying over the territory of the state of Georgia. Tybee Island, which says is within easy mortar distance of Fort Pulaski, has been taken possession of, and the approaches to Savannah completely cut off. On the island is a strong martello tower, with a battery at its base.

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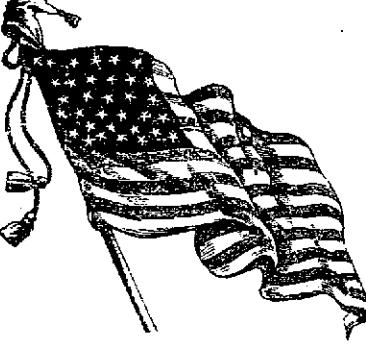
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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 30, 1861.

Official Paper of the City



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Affairs at Fort Pickens.

The exciting reports from Fort Pickens and Pensacola make it proper to give the situation of our forces and those of the enemy, a week previous to the fight, which is the latest reliable account. There were at that time 1100 regulars at Fort Pickens, and reinforcements were daily expected. As deep entrenchments had been dug about a quarter of a mile from the fort across the island, and a mile beyond this Wilson's Zouaves were encamped, with orders, in case of attack to proceed behind the entrenchments. The latter had been strengthened with howitzers and mortars on all sides, except in the rear, which is protected by the guns of the fort itself. Santa Rosa Island, at the extreme western end of which the fort is situated, is forty miles long, and is composed of sand. The night pickets extend about four miles from the fort, while the remainder of the island is left open to the descent of the enemy.

Immediately in front, and west of Pickens, is the main entrance (a mile and a quarter wide) of Pensacola harbor. On the shore opposite Fort Pickens, across this entrance, is Fort McRae, a strong work, in the hands of the enemy. McRae is also on the point of a long sandy island. On the main shore, south of Fort McRae, commences the earthwork batteries of the enemy, which extend along the bank of the channel in a semi-circle four miles, to the navy yard. The latter is inside of two miles from Fort Pickens; between it and Fort McRae, is Fort Barrancas, also in the hands of the enemy, and a mile and a quarter in a direct line from Fort Pickens. The village of Warrentown adjoins the navy yard. Pensacola city, containing 4680 inhabitants according to the late census, is seven miles from Fort Pickens.

The rebel batteries extending from Fort McRae, to the navy yard, are in a semi-circular form, and in all, including their forts, are mounted with 150 guns, many of them heavy Columbiads; while those available at Fort Pickens are only 60, and the troops to defend them 1,700—the rebel force opposite is about 11,000. It is hoped, however, that reinforcements reached Colonel Brown before the battle, as they were much needed. If they arrived, together with additional ships of war, the following was understood to be the plan of attack:

The Niagara and such other vessels as could be spared would take a position near Perdido, a place partially in the rear of the rebel fort and batteries, and from where it was thought she could shell the entire line of fortifications.

A force would be landed,

whose progress could not be interfered with by the rebel batteries, as the guns are pointed towards Pickens, and cannot be reversed.

Previously to the landing, the gun-boats would have attacked other positions, which it would be to the last degree important for them to defend, and for which a portion of their force would have been withdrawn.

In this manner it was deemed certain that the forts and batteries must fall into our hands.

Whether this plan was carried out, in the recent battle, the meager dispatches from the south do not inform us; but it is probable that the Union forces have met with a brilliant success.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—Congress will meet Monday, and the President's message sent off as soon as delivered. It is stated that no advance copies will be forwarded, as the President desires to retain it as long as possible, to make any additions required by the rapidly changing events of the day. Special correspondents have already begun to guess at the character of the message and its recommendations, but as a few days will bring the document itself, we can afford to wait without attempting to anticipate its contents.

AN OLD LINE DEMOCRAT.—Edwin Crosswell as long the editor of the Albany Argus, and a leader of the New York democracy while in the zenith of its power, has written a letter endorsing John Cochrane's plan of freeing the slaves of rebel masters and arming them in the fight to restore the authority of the general government over the seceded states. At the same time he pitches into the "abolitionists" and finds fault with Fremont's proclamation! Daniel S. Dickinson authorizes Mr. Crosswell to say that he concurs in Mr. C's views.

Very well, gentlemen, suit yourselves; so long as you agree with the substance of the proclamation, we will cheerfully accord you the privilege of being afraid of its shadow.

NEGROES IN THE REBEL SERVICE.—Reliable intelligence is said to have been received that there are several regiments of blacks in the rebel army at Manassas, fully uniformed, armed and equipped. That is a game at which two can play.—Chicago Daily.

Undoubtedly two can play at that game, but the question is whether there will be two parties in it. The proclamations of such generals as Halleck, and the practice heretofore of all our commanders is against all hope of such an offset. A NEGRO is altogether too sacred to be used in any other capacity than against the armies of the Union.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
From the National Capitol.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Omni Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25th, 1861.

I cut the following slip from the Sunday Chronicle, (Forney's paper) to show that what I said about the people having no business to know anything about the reasons why certain things that look anomalous to them have been done, was right:

Major General Fremont is expected to arrive in Washington to-day. It is given out that he has prepared a voluminous reply to Adjutant General Thomas, which will be laid before the President at an early hour. We earnestly trust that no effort will be made by that distinguished officer and his friends to sow dissensions among the people, and least of all to attempt to supply a reason for the change in his military division foreign to the one which reluctantly compelled the President to take that step.

The Chronicle man "earnestly trusts that no effort will be made by that distinguished officer and his friends" to attempt to find out the "reason" that "reluctantly compelled the President to take that step." The Chronicle has got "that distinguished officer" laid out straight and stiff, but is all at once alarmed at signs of life in his "distinguished" corpse! and calls out lustily to the "friends" of the murdered man not to sow dissensions among the people," by making any attempt to find out whoresons are bloody! He unwittingly admits that the "President" struck the blow, but it was done "reluctantly," and therefore the people are to make no enquiry for "reasons" for fear they will "supply a foreign one!" Great God! Do the people want any better evidence to prove that the real "reason" was a malicious one, than this attempt to keep it out of sight? In strange contrast to the language of this semi-official Washington newsmonger, with the outspoken son of Kentucky, (Frankfort Commonwealth), the very state Mr. Lincoln thought he was doing homage to when he was "reluctantly" stealing along "to take that step?" "Whom the Gods intend to destroy they first mad!" It does seem that a worse than hydrophobic madness has got hold of our public men, in their attempt to override the people. How strange it is that we can't see that if they continue this war much longer, the overruling force of circumstances, (the "providence of God,") always consistent with the onward march of civilization, and the final triumph of justice and right, will bring their dark counsels to naught, and confound them before all the people!

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The Observer of the 23d has the following: The firing, as we stated yesterday, began from Fort Pickens. The whole of their fire during the morning was directed at the steamer Times, with very little effect. The Times came up last night, and with the exception of two or three little holes made with rifled shot, she is unharmed. This shows that their guns are of very inferior character, or that Col. Brown and his Yankees are all drunk, very probably the latter.

The steamer Nellie was also in the engagement with the Times at the beginning of the fire. Only one shot struck her, and that did not do much damage. The Nellie went over to the mainland and found the Florida regiment all right and passing Billy Wilson's batteries. She gave them a couple of shots, which were returned. The frigate Niagara tried hard to come, but her name was John Watson of Baltimore, and there is a strong presumption of her intent to run the blockade. She will be sent to Fort Pickens.

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BUREAU DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1861.
 Chicago, through, Arrive. Close. Depart.
 10:30 A.M. 6:30 P.M. 7:00 A.M.
 4:40 P.M. 12:30 P.M. 12:45 P.M.
 Oshkosh and way. 12:40 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 4:45 P.M.
 Milwaukee and way. 12:40 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 4:45 P.M.
 Monroe and way. 12:40 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 4:45 P.M.
 Madison and way. 12:40 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 4:45 P.M.
 Belvidere and way. 12:40 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 4:45 P.M.
 Oneida and Janesville to Madison and Sykes
 ter close Tuesday and Friday at 6 A.M.; arrives Wed-
 ne day and Saturday at 6 A.M.
 Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville arrives
 Monday and Friday at 7 A.M.; close Tuesday and Sat-
 urday at 6 A.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

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M. P. KINNEY.

DISCREDITED WISCONSIN BANKS.—The bank controller is now redeeming in gold, the bills of the subjoined discredited banks, at the rates here mentioned:

	CENTS.
Bank of Albany.....	73
" Appleton.....	612
" Beaver Dam.....	672
" Fond du Lac.....	684
" Portage.....	782
Beloit Savings Bank.....	142
Dodge County Bank.....	693
Hall & Brothers Bank.....	65
Mechanics' Bank.....	64
Mercantile Bank.....	79
Oconto County Bank.....	75
Ogaben Bank.....	65
Portage County Bank.....	704
Reedsburg Bank.....	754
Southern Bank.....	704
Trademen's Bank.....	60
Waupun Bank.....	80
Wausau County Bank.....	74
Winnebago County Bank.....	57
Wisconsin Valley Bank.....	77

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We bear no complaint the present season among western produces or shippers that their freight has been carried by any body below living rates.

CINCINNATI COURIER.—Yesterday Jeremiah McElroy was tried on a charge of assault with intent to kill, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. This is known as the Johnstown case.

The case of A. S. Samson, indicted for perjury, was concluded.

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MR. HELMER'S LECTURE.—This lecture will be delivered at Lappin's Hall, Monday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. A charge of 10 cents for a single admission ticket, or 25 cents for two tickets, will be made to defray expenses. Persons attending are requested to bring their own change.

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Any one acquainted with this line of boats will not be astonished at the business it is doing. Its steamers are floating palaces, and the traveler finds a change from a railroad car to the ample decks and gorgeous cabins of either of them a relief alike desirable and satisfactory. Having recently tried the experiment, we know whereof we speak, and conscientiously recommend the "People's Line" to all who desire to make the trip up or down the Hudson.

THE FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the First Church of this city propose giving a festival on the evening of Dec. 24th (Christmas eve). Further notice will be given of the place where it is held.

A large and valuable box of articles for hospital purposes, donated by the ladies of this city, was shipped to-day, by J. M. Jenkins, for St. Louis, directed to Rev. Mr. Nichols, of the Wisconsin Union. We understand there is a great variety of such articles at the hospitals of the South, but if the ladies throughout the country will do as well as ours have done it will be a great way towards supplying the noble field.

THE TROUBLE.—The Richmond Whigs are bitterly of the grievance from the enemy's burning of negroes and wagons and the use of the rebel army. The Whigs conclude:

If this is continued, it will bring us into great trouble, a quarrel will receive very little better at the hands of the people than will those of Mr. Lincoln's emissaries.

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JUST RECEIVED AT BENNETT'S

one of the
Largest and Cheapest Stocks
of DRY GOODS,
CARPETS,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE
over before offered to the public, at prices that will
SATISFY ALL.

PRINTS
of all kinds, by the yard, piece or case, cheaper than
ever.

Delains, Valinetas, Cobergs, Merinos,
Poplins, Silks, &c., &c.

HOODS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY
in great varieties.

Long and Square Broche Shawls,
at less than half the Importers' Prices.

LADIES CLOTHES AND CLOAKS.

CLOTHES AND CASSIMERES
by the cord.

CARPETS, DRUGGETS
and OIL CLOTHS.
in various Styles and Patterns.

Thankful for Past Favors.

All are invited to Call and Examine our stock,
ocdly! O. K. BENNETT.

REMOVAL.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to our many patrons
and the public generally that we have removed our
stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES
to the new store in

Jenkins & Dewey's Block,

opposite McKey & Bros.

Leaving all gasping and blowing with those to whom
it is more congenial, we will simply state that our
stock is

A Large and Complete,
embracing every style of

Men's, Women's & Children's Wear,
bought at the very lowest cash figures, and will be sold
at a

Small Advance

only from first cost.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed
upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to busi-
ness to merit a continuance of the same.

Custom Work and Repairing,
done as usual, with

PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed
in every case.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mail.
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1861:
Arrive. Close. Depart.
Chicago, through. 10:30 A. M. 8:30 P. M.
Milwaukee, through. 10:30 A. M. 12:30 P. M.
Milwaukee, through. 4:30 P. M. 12:30 P. M.
Milwaukee, through. 12:30 P. M. 4:00 P. M.
Milwaukee, through. 1:30 P. M. 10:45 A. M. 11:30 P. M.
Milwaukee, through. 1:30 P. M. 2:00 P. M. 2:30 P. M.
Milwaukee, through. 1:30 P. M. 4:00 P. M. 4:45 P. M.
Milwaukee, through. 1:30 P. M. 4:45 P. M. 5:15 P. M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and St. Paul
leaves Tuesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrives Wednesdays and Saturday; leaves Milwaukee to Milwaukee arrives
Monday and Friday at 7 P. M.; leaves Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A. M.
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" Appleton.....	61½
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" Fond du Lac.....	68½
" Portage.....	75½
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Dodge County Bank.....	69½
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Mechanics' Bank.....	62½
Mercantile Bank.....	79½
Oconto County Bank.....	75
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Reddsburg Bank.....	75½
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SHIPMENT OF LARGE AND VALUABLE BOXES FOR HOSPITAL PURPOSES, DONATED BY THE CITIZENS OF THIS CITY, WAS SHIPPED TO-DAY, BY J. M. COOPER, FOR ST. LOUIS, DIRECTED TO REV. MR. HEID, STATE AGENT WISCONSIN UNION. WE UNDERSTAND THERE IS A CALLING OF SUCH ARTICLES AT THE HOSPITALS OF THE UNION, BUT IF THE LADIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY WILL DO AS WELL AS OURS HAVE DONE, IT WILL GO A GREAT WAY TOWARDS SUPPLYING THE DEFICIENCY, AND CARRY JOY TO MANY A NOBLE SOUL.

SKETCH OF TROUBLE.—THE RICHMOND WHIG REPORTS THAT THE BITTERNESS OF THE GRIEVANCE SUFFERED BY THE FARMING COMMUNITY FROM THE ENSLAVEMENT OF NEGROES AND WAGONS AND TEAMS IN THE USE OF THE REBEL ARMY. THE WHIGS CONCLUDES:

IF THIS IS CONTINUED, IT WILL BRING THE GOVERNMENT INTO SUCH DETESTATION AMONG THE PEOPLE, IN NO GREAT WHILE, A QUARTERMASTER'S AGENT WILL RECEIVE VERY LITTLE BETTER TREATMENT AT THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE THAN AT THE HANDS OF MR. LINCOLN'S EMISSARIES.

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INSURANCE.
HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
May 1, 1860.

Cash on hand and bank, \$30,223 17

Cash in hands of Agents and in
course of transmission, \$2,000 90

Cash loaned on call, \$30,000 00

Bill receivable for loans unpaid, secured,
\$31,629 00

Bill of exchange, \$1,000 00

Bank stock in Hartford, \$200,352 00

Bank stock in New York, \$200,225 00

Bank stock in Boston, \$100,000 00

Bank stock in St. Louis, \$60,000 00

Railroad and other stock, \$18,750 00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., \$8,000 00

Michigan, Indiana & Ohio, 6 per cent., \$16,026 00

20 shares State Bank Wisconsin, \$2,140 00

Total Assets, \$665,781 00

Total Liabilities, \$64,947 27

Inurance against loss or damage by fire, on Dwellings, Furniture, Stock, Warehouses, Merchandise, &c., and anything else which may be covered by insurance, can be effected in this company upon favorable terms, as the nature of the risks and security of policy-holders will admit.

The above is the oldest company doing business in this state, and with popular property has been denominat-

ed "The Old Hartford." As an indemnity to the insured, it offers to a small million of assets well invested, and if anything were needed to meet the expenses of defense, it will be met by the history of success in business and honorable dealing with its patrons, for over half a century, as amply sufficient for the purpose.

Policeman without delay by

W. WHITAKER, Agent.

Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires
BY CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE

AETNA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Hartford, Conn.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital, \$1,000,000,

Absolute and Unimpaired.

Net Surplus of \$942,181 72,

and the prestige of 40 years' successful experience.

Upwards of \$12,000,000

of Losses have been paid by the Aetna Insurance Company in the past forty years.

The value of reliable insurance will be apparent from the following:

LOSSES PAID BY THE AETNA

during the past five years:

In Ohio, \$131,320 53 Michigan, \$135,000 00

Wisconsin, 1,000 Illinois, 1,000

Missouri, 1,000 33,37 33

Iowa & Minn., 10,150 40 Kansas & Neb., 97,519 41

Penn. & Va., 31,000 82 Arkans. & Ga., 23,915 99

Mississippi, \$10,000 00 Alaska, \$2,12 12

FIRES AND INLAND NAVIGATION

Risks accepted at term conditions with solvency and fair profits.

Especial attention given to Insurance for term of 1 to 5 years.

DWELLINGS AND CONTENTS.

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages the Aetna Insurance Company presents, its experience, its knowledge, its skill, its ready to assist in starting their home interests.

During "strategic time" the necessity for reliable insurance becomes imperative duty—the ability of property-holders to sustain losses being much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the state. Policies travel without delay, by any of the duly authorized agents of the company.

For further information apply to W. H. COLENS, Agent.

FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company,

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$380,000

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$314,000

Park Fire Insurance Company,

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$286,000

Phenix Fire Insurance Company,

Brooklyn, L. I.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$299,487

Montauk Fire Insurance Company,

Brooklyn, L. I.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$126,000

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,

Springfield, Mass.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$150,000

THEIR above are **First Class**, justly popular, and prompt in paying claims. They invite investigation into their condition and solid business entitles upon their real merits. In all cases where they are found to be honest, they are but for few, and no surprises. They are founded upon the very best securities in the world—first class bonds and mortgages upon property in New York, and in every part of the country, and are very far more reliable and permanent than railroad, bank, and other stocks, which are subject to the fluctuations of the market, and which are of little value, and are liable to become valueless.

And while there are companies entering the field of competition, well calculated to mislead by publishing partial and one-sided statements, and in their efforts to do so, often succeed, and thus蒙蔽 the public in the indifference that it will command the population of every part, and above all in the Union, every good man in our still glorious land.

JAS. D. TORREY, Publisher,
13 Spruce street, New York.

SEE READ THE FIRST NUMBER.

A Great National Work.

Something for Every Citizen, Every Fire-side,

Every Ruler!

NO MAN, NO FAMILY, NO OFFICE SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

The only Correct and Complete

HISTORY OF THE WAR.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION

and the

WAR FOR THE UNION.

A History of the

Rise and Progress of the Rebellion,

and the

Consecutive Narratives of Events, Individually from the Best Sources, to Assist in Forming an Accurate and Painless Knowledge of the Place of the Conflict.

TOGETHER WITH IMMEDIATE POLYMORPHIC EXTRACTS FROM HISTORICAL SPECIMENS.

"SPENCERIAN" PENMANSHIP.

This famous system—the best known to the world, is now standard.

See the Premium Awarded to This College

in the Annual State Fair in Chicago, and Best

Commercial and Educational of 300 specimens, including

on paper applicable to the undersigned.

JOHN T. BELL & STRATTON,
Chicago, Ill., January 2, 1861.

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JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861.

VOLUME 5.

NUMBER 215.

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES H. REED, SUB-EDITOR. DAVID WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines close matter, or its equivalent in space
constitute a square.

1 square 1 day, \$75. 12 months, \$175.

do do 8 " 75. 18 months, \$225.

do do 1 week, 50 " 12 months, \$125.

do do 2 weeks, 50 " 18 months, \$175.

do do 3 months, 50 " 24 months, \$225.

do do 4 months, 50 " 30 months, \$275.

do do 5 months, 50 " 36 months, \$325.

do do 6 months, 50 " 42 months, \$375.

do do 7 months, 50 " 48 months, \$425.

do do 8 months, 50 " 54 months, \$475.

do do 9 months, 50 " 60 months, \$525.

do do 10 months, 50 " 66 months, \$575.

do do 11 months, 50 " 72 months, \$625.

do do 12 months, 50 " 78 months, \$675.

do do 13 months, 50 " 84 months, \$725.

do do 14 months, 50 " 90 months, \$775.

do do 15 months, 50 " 96 months, \$825.

do do 16 months, 50 " 102 months, \$875.

do do 17 months, 50 " 108 months, \$925.

do do 18 months, 50 " 114 months, \$975.

do do 19 months, 50 " 120 months, \$1025.

do do 20 months, 50 " 126 months, \$1075.

do do 21 months, 50 " 132 months, \$1125.

do do 22 months, 50 " 138 months, \$1175.

do do 23 months, 50 " 144 months, \$1225.

do do 24 months, 50 " 150 months, \$1275.

do do 25 months, 50 " 156 months, \$1325.

do do 26 months, 50 " 162 months, \$1375.

do do 27 months, 50 " 168 months, \$1425.

do do 28 months, 50 " 174 months, \$1475.

do do 29 months, 50 " 180 months, \$1525.

do do 30 months, 50 " 186 months, \$1575.

do do 31 months, 50 " 192 months, \$1625.

do do 32 months, 50 " 198 months, \$1675.

do do 33 months, 50 " 204 months, \$1725.

do do 34 months, 50 " 210 months, \$1775.

do do 35 months, 50 " 216 months, \$1825.

do do 36 months, 50 " 222 months, \$1875.

do do 37 months, 50 " 228 months, \$1925.

do do 38 months, 50 " 234 months, \$1975.

do do 39 months, 50 " 240 months, \$2025.

do do 40 months, 50 " 246 months, \$2075.

do do 41 months, 50 " 252 months, \$2125.

do do 42 months, 50 " 258 months, \$2175.

do do 43 months, 50 " 264 months, \$2225.

do do 44 months, 50 " 270 months, \$2275.

do do 45 months, 50 " 276 months, \$2325.

do do 46 months, 50 " 282 months, \$2375.

do do 47 months, 50 " 288 months, \$2425.

do do 48 months, 50 " 294 months, \$2475.

do do 49 months, 50 " 300 months, \$2525.

do do 50 months, 50 " 306 months, \$2575.

do do 51 months, 50 " 312 months, \$2625.

do do 52 months, 50 " 318 months, \$2675.

do do 53 months, 50 " 324 months, \$2725.

do do 54 months, 50 " 330 months, \$2775.

do do 55 months, 50 " 336 months, \$2825.

do do 56 months, 50 " 342 months, \$2875.

do do 57 months, 50 " 348 months, \$2925.

do do 58 months, 50 " 354 months, \$2975.

do do 59 months, 50 " 360 months, \$3025.

do do 60 months, 50 " 366 months, \$3075.

do do 61 months, 50 " 372 months, \$3125.

do do 62 months, 50 " 378 months, \$3175.

do do 63 months, 50 " 384 months, \$3225.

do do 64 months, 50 " 390 months, \$3275.

do do 65 months, 50 " 396 months, \$3325.

do do 66 months, 50 " 402 months, \$3375.

do do 67 months, 50 " 408 months, \$3425.

do do 68 months, 50 " 414 months, \$3475.

do do 69 months, 50 " 420 months, \$3525.

do do 70 months, 50 " 426 months, \$3575.

do do 71 months, 50 " 432 months, \$3625.

do do 72 months, 50 " 438 months, \$3675.

do do 73 months, 50 " 444 months, \$3725.

do do 74 months, 50 " 450 months, \$3775.

do do 75 months, 50 " 456 months, \$3825.

do do 76 months, 50 " 462 months, \$3875.

do do 77 months, 50 " 468 months, \$3925.

do do 78 months, 50 " 474 months, \$3975.

do do 79 months, 50 " 480 months, \$4025.

do do 80 months, 50 " 486 months, \$4075.

do do 81 months, 50 " 492 months, \$4125.

do do 82 months, 50 " 498 months, \$4175.

do do 83 months, 50 " 504 months, \$4225.

do do 84 months, 50 " 510 months, \$4275.

do do 85 months, 50 " 516 months, \$4325.

do do 86 months, 50 " 522 months, \$4375.

do do 87 months, 50 " 528 months, \$4425.

do do 88 months, 50 " 534 months, \$4475.

do do 89 months, 50 " 540 months, \$4525.

do do 90 months, 50 " 546 months, \$4575.

do do 91 months, 50 " 552 months, \$4625.

do do 92 months, 50 " 558 months, \$4675.

do do 93 months, 50 " 564 months, \$4725.

do do 94 months, 50 " 570 months, \$4775.

do do 95 months, 50 " 576 months, \$4825.

do do 96 months, 50 " 582 months, \$4875.

do do 97 months, 50 " 588 months, \$4925.

do do 98 months, 50 " 594 months, \$4975.

do do 99 months, 50 " 600 months, \$5025.

do do 100 months, 50 " 606 months, \$5075.

do do 101 months, 50 " 612 months, \$5125.

do do 102 months, 50 " 618 months, \$5175.

do do 103 months, 50 " 624 months, \$5225.

do do 104 months, 50 " 630 months, \$5275.

do do 105 months, 50 " 636 months, \$5325.

do do 106 months, 50 " 642 months, \$5375.

do do 107 months, 50 " 648 months, \$5425.

do do 108 months, 50 " 654 months, \$5475.

do do 109 months, 50 " 660 months, \$5525.

do do 110 months, 50 " 666 months, \$5575.

do do 111 months, 50 " 672 months, \$5625.

do do 112 months, 50 " 678 months, \$5675.

do do 113 months, 50 " 684 months, \$5725.

do do 114 months, 50 " 690 months, \$5775.

do do 115 months, 50 " 696 months, \$5825.

do do 116 months, 50 " 702 months, \$5875.

do do 117 months, 50 " 708 months, \$5925.

do do 118 months, 50 " 714 months, \$5975.

do do 119 months, 50 " 720 months, \$6025.

do do 120 months, 50 " 726 months, \$6075.

do do 121 months, 50 " 732 months, \$6125.

do do 122 months, 50 " 738 months, \$6175.

do do 123 months, 50 " 744 months, \$6225.

do do 124 months, 50 " 750 months, \$6275.

do do 125 months, 50 " 756 months, \$6325.

do do 126 months, 50 " 762 months, \$6375.

do do 127 months, 50 " 768 months, \$6425.

do do 128 months, 50 " 774 months, \$6475.

do do 129 months, 50 " 780 months, \$6525.

do do 130 months, 50 " 786 months, \$6575.

do do 131 months, 50 " 792 months, \$6625.

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 30, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



*Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!*

Affairs at Fort Pickens.

The exciting reports from Fort Pickens and Pensacola make it proper to give the situation of our forces and those of the enemy, a week previous to the fight, which is the latest reliable account. There were at that time 1100 regulars at Fort Pickens, and reinforcements were daily expected. As deep entrenchments had been dug about a quarter of a mile from the fort across the island, and a mile beyond this Wilson's Zouaves were encamped, with orders, in case of attack to proceed behind the entrenchments. The latter had been strengthened with howitzers and mortars on all sides, except in the rear, which is protected by the guns of the fort itself. Santa Rosa island, at the extreme western end of which the fort is situated, is forty miles long; and is composed of sand. The night pickets extend about four miles from the fort, while the remainder of the island is left open to the descent of the enemy.

Immediately in front, and west of Pickens, is the main entrance (a mile and a quarter wide) of Pensacola harbor. On the shore opposite Fort Pickens, across this entrance, is Fort McRae, a strong work, in the hands of the enemy. McRae is also on the point of a long sandy island. On the main shore, south of Fort McRae, commences the earthwork batteries of the enemy, which extend along the bank of the channel in a semi-circle four miles, to the navy yard. The latter is inside of two miles from Fort Pickens; between it and Fort McRae, is Fort Barrancas, also in the hands of the enemy, and a mile and a quarter in a direct line from Fort Pickens. The village of Warrenton adjoins the navy yard. Pensacola city, containing 4680 inhabitants according to the late census, is seven miles from Fort Pickens.

The rebel batteries extending from Fort McRae, to the navy yard, are in a semi-circular form, and in all, including their forts, are mounted with 150 guns, many of them heavy Columbiads; while those available at Fort Pickens are only 60, and the troops to defend them 1,700—the rebel force opposite is about 11,000. It is hoped, however, that reinforcements reached Colonel Brown before the battle, as they were much needed. If they arrived, together with additional ships of war, the following was understood to be the plan of attack:

"Meeting some of the disbanded men, he asked them why they had broken up so suddenly. The reply was that they had got Gen. Dix's proclamation, and believing they could not stand out against the force we were about to send against them, they thought it better to disband."

J. W.

Was IT LOVE OR FEAR?—The sudden surrender of the rebels of Accomac and Southampton counties, Va., has been attributed to a re-lighting of the suppressed love of the "good old flag," and formerly "happy Union." There is a different story, however, among skeptical Unionists, which finds some degree of confirmation in an incident related by a correspondent of the Baltimore American:

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got Gen. Dix's proclamation, and believing

they could not stand out against the force

we were about to send against them, they

thought it better to disband."

A thorough preparation for war, under a commander who will fight as a man eats when he is hungry, is an excellent preliminary to peace proclamation. A good field battery can be heard further than a full chorus of "Hail Columbia," or a review in camp. A dose of grape compounded from a lead mine is far more efficacious than the best distillation of Catawba or juniper. Some patriots are sicker than others. The rebels of Accomac and Southampton recovered a little easier than the marauders in Missouri or the aristocrats of South Carolina; but all require active treatment, and the longer the right kind of medicine is delayed, the longer the time of restoration to a sound mind and good condition of body.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.

A reconnoissance was made yesterday by a squad of Lincoln cavalry under Capt. W. H. Boyd. They proceeded to within about a mile of Fairfax Court House, where they observed rebel infantry partially concealed in rifle pits, which extended across the turnpike. A few rebel cavalry were also in the rear and within rifle range, shots were exchanged, one of our troopers had his arm slightly grazed by a ball, and a rebel was killed. The cavalry and infantry of the enemy were seen to change their position by falling back into the town.

Herald's dispatch.—The navy department

is in receipt of a dispatch from Capt. DuPont containing the report of Commodore John Rogers of the Pocahontas, dated Sunday, Nov. 24th, of Tybee Island. He states this point entirely controls the ship channel to the Savannah river, which is only with 500 yards of the fort, and the possession of it closes the harbor of Savannah, and that Fort Pulaski is at the mercy of our forces the moment the latter desire to attack it. Also that reliable accounts inform him that Savannah was being evacuated by the people, as fast as possible, fearing that Com. Rogers would attempt to take possession of it. He further states that Com. Tattnall, of the rebel fleet, had given it as his opinion that the entire rebel force of the southern coast would be abandoned, as they could not stand the armament of our fleet.

There is reason to believe that the rebel steamer Geo. Paige captured two merchant schooners off the mouth of Quintic Creek last night.

Com. Craven, flag officer of the Potomac flotilla, has been detached from that service and ordered to the command of the Brooklyn, at Philadelphia.

Special to Tribune.—The government has received intelligence to-day that the leaders of the rebellion in Richmond, and in the confederate camp across the Potomac, at least are satisfied that they are beaten in the issue of arms which they have made, and that the cause of secession is a hopeless one.

The apprehensions of no quorum in congress next week are groundless. It was decided by Speaker Groom last session that a majority of each house means a majority of members elected. 92 constituted a quorum last session: 93 or 94 will be needed this winter.

The Norfolk Day Book of Thursday contains a dispatch from Pensacola, stating that the only damage thus far suffered by the Unionists was in two of their vessels, which were so much injured that they were obliged to retire.

The command of Gen. Banks will to-morrow be ordered to remove from Darnestown

to Frederick.

The certainty that the roads

for miles around Darnestown will soon be

come unfit for travel, renders this change

of position necessary. Gen. Stone's division

will probably occupy its position at

Poolesville for the present.

Times dispatch.—Lieuts. John L. War-

den and Robert Selden, of the navy, Mr.

Wm. A. Abbott, also of the navy, are to-day

in this city; the first from New York, and the others direct from Richmond via Nor-

folk and Fortress Monroe. All were re-

cently released, having been exchanged for

rebel officers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Nashville, flying the rebel flag, has

arrived at Southampton. Capt. Nelson re-

ports that he left Havre on the 17th bound

for New York in ballast; on the 19th was

brought to by the Nashville, Com. Pegram,

late of the United States navy. Capt. Pe-

gram ordered the Harvey Burch to be fired,

which was done. Exhortations were made

to induce the captain and crew to take the

oath to the confederate government. Capt.

Pegram communicated with Mr. Yancey.

The Nashville will sail at Southampton.

Thirty guineas had been demanded for in-

urance on the North Briton. The sup-

posed privateer which had been seen in the

Mediterranean, proves to have been a law-

ful New York merchantman, and had ar-

rived at Constantinople.

FRANCE.—Bourse was firm. Rents ad-

vanced to 70f. The Emperor Napoleon

will visit Queen Victoria during the great

exhibition next year. It is asserted that

the project of the Italian confederacy is by

means abandoned.

LIVERPOOL.—Breadstuff generally quiet

and steady. Wakefield, Nash & Co. report

flour firm and quiet, 28s@31s fd. Wheat

quiet but firm—red western and southern,

10s@12s 8d.

London markets.—Breadstuff quiet and

steady. The general was perfectly cool and

confident, no breach had yet been made, but

on Monday, one would be manifest, when

Bragg expected reinforcements. He would

then storm with fresh troops and ordinance

Col. Brown had concentrated a perfect

storm of shot and shell upon the navy

yard, burning it down, together with all the

outbuildings and a considerable amount of

ordnance stores. Pensacola had been

evacuated, by order of Gen. Bragg. Col.

Brown had called to his assistance five ves-

sels of war, all of which had been driven

by the batteries. The steam frigate Niagara

was almost riddled with shot, and the

Colorado thoroughly disabled. General

Bragg had declared to his troops that he

would never surrender alive, and the greatest

enthusiasm prevailed among the men.

On Tuesday Gen. Bragg would engage

Col. Brown in front, and a large land force

on the island, so as to take him in the rear.

It is generally believed that an action

had taken place at Pensacola between our

vessels and the rebels, and that Bragg was

engaged in a sharp conflict with the

Confederates.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1861:

Arrive.	Closes.	Depart.
Chicago, through,	10:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.
" way,	4:45 P.M.	12:30 A.M.
Oshkosh and way,	12:30 P.M.	12:45 P.M.
Milwaukee, through,	1:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.
" way,	1:30 P.M.	10:45 A.M.
Monroe and way,	6:30 A.M.	2:30 P.M.
Madison and way,	3:30 P.M.	9:30 A.M.
Beloit and way,	3:30 P.M.	9:30 A.M.
Waukesha and way,	3:30 P.M.	9:30 A.M.
Greenland mail from Janesville to Madison and Sylvester closes Tuesday and Friday at 4 A.M.; arrives Wednesday morning at 7 A.M.		
Orlando mail from Milwaukee to Milwaukee arrives Monday and Friday at 7 A.M.; close Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.		

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

A New Arrangement.

On the 1st of next January a change will be made in the proprietorship of the Gazette Office by the withdrawal of Mr. Bowen. This change will render absolutely necessary a settlement of the subscriptions and other accounts due the present firm. We hope our friends will give this matter their immediate attention, and leave as few debts as possible for settlement after the change is made. It will be easier and better to all concerned to settle before that time, as a settlement must be made.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—E. J. Goedeke, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10½ A.M. and 7 P.M. Lecture, Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Geo. C. Hickman, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A.M., and 7 P.M. TRINITY CHURCH.—Hiram W. Rees, Rector. Services at 10½ A.M. and 7 P.M. Sunday School 8 A.M. Friday evening service 7½ P.M. CHRIST CHURCH.—H. W. Spalding, Rector. Sunday services, 10½ A.M. and 2 P.M. PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—John Sharp, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10½ A.M. and 7 P.M. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—M. P. Kinney, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10½ A.M. and 7 P.M. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—J. H. Jenne, Pastor. Sabbath services 10½ A.M. and 7 P.M. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening. ST. CUTHBERT, (Catholic)—Corner Cherry and Holmes street. John Connor, Pastor. Services at 8 A.M. and 10½ A.M. Vespers at 3 P.M.

City and County Orders.

A few city and county orders, in small amounts, convenient for the payment of taxes, for sale at this office.

Mr. Helmer's Lecture.

EDS. GAZETTE.—Allow me to assure your readers that the lecture proposed to be given by Rev. Mr. Helmer, a notice of which appears in another column, is in every respect worthy of their attention and presence. Mr. Helmer is an entertaining speaker, pleasing in address, easy in delivery, and often truly eloquent both in matter and manner. His lecture, which I have had the pleasure of hearing, is original in its theme and in its treatment of it. Argument, imagination and wit are united in happy order and relevancy, administering to the better tastes of all. No one can fail to be pleased and profited. Suffer me also to ask for him a full house, that his first visit to Janesville may be gratifying to him, in view of the object for which he comes.

M. P. KINNEY.

DISCREDITED WISCONSIN BANKS.—The bank controller is now redeeming in gold, the bills of the subjoined discredited banks, at the rates here mentioned:

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Report for the Janesville Gazette, SEPTEMBER & GRAY.

PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, November 30, 1861.

We condense yesterday's quotations:

WHEAT—white winter 75¢/50c good to choice milling spring 64¢ extra club and No. Grande 70½¢/2c; shipping grade 50¢/52c.

CORN—earls per 60 lbs. shelled, and 14½¢/6c per 72 lbs. ear.

OATS—specie demand at 1½¢/5¢ per bushel.

RYE—big and regular at 22½¢/25¢ per 60 lbs.

BARLEY—good to choice at 30¢/35¢; 20¢/25¢ per 60 lbs. for common.

TIMOTHY SEED—in fair demand at 1½¢/2½¢ per 60 lbs.

POTATOES—new 12½¢/20¢ per bushel.

BUTTER—plenty at 10½¢/12½¢ fair to choice roll.

Eggs—choice at 50¢/60¢ per dozen.

Wool—in good demand at 32½¢/38¢ for fair to choice clips.

HIDES—green, advanced to 8½¢/12½¢; dry, 8½¢.

FLOUR—spring at 22½¢, 25¢ per 100 lbs.

DOUGH—dried turkeys, 5½¢/7¢; chickens, 6½¢.

SHEEP MEATS—range from 30¢/50¢ each.

Bank of Albany.....73c

" Appleton.....61½

" Fond du Lac.....68½

" Portage.....75½

Beloit Savings Bank.....46½

Dodge County Bank.....69½

Hall & Brothers' Bank.....63

Mechanics' Bank.....62½

Mercantile Bank.....79½

Oconto County Bank.....75

Osborn Bank.....65

Portage County Bank.....70½

Reddsburg Bank.....75½

Southern Bank.....70½

Tradesmen's Bank.....60

Waupaca Bank.....80

Waushara County Bank.....73½

Winnebago County Bank.....57

Wisconsin Valley Bank.....77

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE

J. SWAGGER,

Will call the attention of the people of Janesville, Rock and adjoining counties, to his interests for manufacturing.

PARLOR, CHAMBER AND COMMON FURNITURE

which he will sell at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

In addition to the articles manufactured by himself he keeps a large stock of imported furniture, which is of the very best quality, and is the work of a well known manufacturer, is of the latest style, and a full size, and trimmed in every variety of finish.

Jurial Cases and Caskets.

I have received a large assortment of these articles in improved style and perfectly air tight. As you will see in this city for the last three or four years convenience has been experienced in sending them.

I have a collection of all my stock, knowing satisfaction both in quality and price.

Shoulder bags, second door abd. etc.

J. SWAGGER,

Nov. 12th, 1861, and oldfawr.

NOTICE TO MILITARY OFFICERS!

On this day by Express, a splendid assort-

ment of Blue Cloths,

for FIN MILITARY SUITS,

which we are getting up suits in a

EXTERIOR STYLE

to any size, to be found in this market at any other place, in a few days we shall be in receipt of some

Heavy Blue Cloths

for Fatigue Suits and Overcoats.

Also made of this day,

Shoulder Straps, Bugles, &c.

Oct. 21, 1861. SMITH & BOSTWICK.

ocidawf.

NOTICE TO FAMILIES.

BOBBY ROGERS wish to call the attention of the citizens of Janesville and vicinity to the fact that they are making at the Janesville City Brewery for the use of families a very superior article of

Ale and Lager Beer,

which they will deliver at the residences of persons or which may guarantee in all cases a

Correctly Fresh Article,

and a safe deposit at home who are willing to be sure and certain in their purchases.

BoBBY ROGERS will procure as from abroad Jejai.

BUCK & ROGERS.

To Our Debtors.

It is seen by a notice in another column, that on the first of January next there will be a change in the proprietorship of the Gazette. The NECESSITY of a settlement of ALL our accounts will be apparent to all who will give the subject their attention, and as our own convenience will be greatly promoted by a settlement before the dissolution of the partnership, and the interests of no debtor will be injured by doing so, season what must come at last, we hope there will be no request or attempt at delay. Mr. Wilcox will devote his time to this matter, and as there are a large number of persons to settle with, let each one be prepared when called on. No one will be turned out of the office if he calls here for that purpose.

MR. HELMER'S LECTURE.—This lecture will be delivered at Lappin's Hall, Monday evening, at half past seven o'clock. A charge of 15 cents for a single admission ticket, or 25 cents for two tickets, will be made to defray expenses. Persons attending are requested to bring their own change.

PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS.—The Albany papers state that the People's Line of steamboats have more business than they know what to do with. This line has received such an immense amount of freight and passenger traffic that it has been making about \$20,000 a week for a month past.

Any one acquainted with this line of boats will not be astonished at the business it is doing. Its steamers are floating palaces, and the traveler finds a change from a railroad car to the ample decks and gorgeous cabins of either of them a relief alike desirable and satisfactory. Having recently tried the experiment, we know whereof we speak, and can conscientiously recommend the "People's Line" to all who desire to make the trip up or down the Hudson.

THE FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the Presbyterian church of this city propose giving a grand festival on the evening of Dec. 25th, (Christmas eve.) Further notice will be hereafter given of the place where the same will be held.

SHIPMENT.—A large and valuable box of articles for hospital purposes, donated by the ladies of this city, was shipped to-day, by J. N. Dillinger, for St. Louis, directed to Rev. Mr. Reid, state agent Wisconsin National Union. We understand there is a great want of such articles at the hospitals of the rebels, but if the ladies throughout the country will do as well as ours have done it will be a great way towards supplying the need, and carry joy to many a noble heart.

SECESSION TROUBLE.—The Richmond Whig gives bitterly of the grievance suffered by the farming community from the entrance of negroes and wagons and teams into the use of the rebel army. The War concludes:

If this war is continued, it will bring the government into such detestation among the people, that, in no great while, a quartermaster's general will receive very little better treatment at the hands of the people than we did of Mr. Lincoln's emissaries.

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Mercantile Bank.....79½

Oconto County Bank.....75

INSURANCE.
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
May 1, 1860.

A. S. T. E. S.

Cash on hand and in bank, \$38,338 11^c

Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission, \$2,600 89

Cash loans on call, \$30,000 00

Bills receivable for loans amply secured, 70,225 58

Real estate unencumbered, cash value, \$20,822 00

2,200 " New York, " 40,563 00

900 " St. Louis, " 40,300 00

400 " railroad and other stock, 18,150 00

Hartford City Bank, 38,500 00

State of Missouri, (Nebraska, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri,) 6 per cent., 56,625 00

20 shares State Bank Wisconsin, 2,140 00

Total Assets, \$265,754 63

Total Liabilities, 64,847 72

Insurance against loss or damage by fire, on buildings, furniture, machinery, and most other kinds of property, will be admitted in this company upon favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of policy-holders will admit.

The above is the oldest company doing business in this state, and with peculiar property has been denominated "The Old Hartford." As an indemnity to the insured, it refers to a solid million of assets which it can call upon if anything goes wrong. It is to the public's advantage, we might offer its history of success in business and honorable dealing with its patrons, for over half a century, as ample sufficient for the purpose.

Policies issued without delay by mail.

W. WHITAKER, Agent.

Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires

BY CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

Hartford, Conn.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital, - \$1,000,000,

Absolute and Unimpaired.

Net Surplus of \$942,181 72,

and the prestige of 40 years' success and experience.

Upwards of \$12,000,000

of Losses have paid by the Etna Insurance Company in the past forty years.

The value of reliable insurance will be apparent from the following:

LOSSES PAID BY THE ETNA

During the past five years:

In Ohio, \$181,539 83 Michigan, \$18,043 81

Wisconsin, 106,955 07 Indiana, 45,237 41

Kentucky, 201,939 49 Illinois, 45,237 41

Missouri, 384,518 03 Tennessee, 45,237 41

Iowa & Minn., 101,396 82 Arkans. & Neb., 45,237 41

Penn. and N. J., 21,415 18 Mississippi and Alabama, \$52,412 18.

FIRES AND INLAND NAVIGATION

Risks accepted at term, annually, with no extra premium.

Special attention given to Insurance for terms of 5 years, or

DWELLINGS AND CONTENTS.

The sole service long and successfully rendered, and the only "Fire" Insurance Company now in this line, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure all their understandings of their best interests.

During "stringent times" the necessity of reliable insurance becomes imperative, not only for property holders to sustain losses being then more than usually held.

Agencies in all the principal cities, and towns throughout the state. Policies issued without delay, by any of the authorized agents of the company.

Business attended to with despatch and fidelity.

H. W. COLLINS, Agent.

FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company,

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$380,000

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$314,000

Park Fire Insurance Company,

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$280,000

Phenix Fire Insurance Company,

Brooklyn, L. I.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$299,487

Montauk Fire Insurance Company,

Brooklyn, L. I.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$195,000

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,

Springfield, Mass.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$450,000

The above are *not* *Class*, but highly popular, and strongly recommended.

They invite investigation into their condition and solicit business entirely upon their real merits.

In point of solvent and reliability, no insurance company has ever but once been compelled to make good its promises.

Consequently entering the field of competition, well calculated to mislead by publishing *parties* and *one-sided* statements of their condition, and who can afford to pay for such a course?

The above named companies always have and keep over and above their capital *twice* the amount, and in most instances four times, needed for the reinsurance of all the risks they assume, even in their exact ordering, so that they claim the right to look with confidence to the public for liberal patronage.

Policies issued without delay, and fair rates for a series of years taken at least two years, by a Mutual Company, and are actuarially given instead of an actuarial. All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

New York Life Insurance Company,

Cash Capital over \$1,000,000.

All well invested for the benefit of Policyholders, so that the profits of this may bear a large proportion of their best Life Company doing business in this state.

F. WHITAKER, Agent.

Office in Young America's Store, Myers' Block.

100,000 lbs. Wool Wanted

AT THE

JANESVILLE WOOLEN FACTORY.

Having put their machinery in perfect order, the subscribers are now ready to manufacture woolen

Cashmere, Satinette, Tweeds, Flannel

Stocking Yarn, &c.

White, Black, and Clucked Fan,

Silk, &c.

We manufacture on share, by the yard, or buy your wool at the highest rates and sell you cloth at reasonable prices, as you may prefer.

W. WHITAKER, Agent.

On the most reasonable terms. We shall make our goods in the most substantial manner, and will warrant them to give satisfaction.

We shall make Black, Brown, Blue, Green, and Mixed Cashmere; Cashmere, Silk, Steel, and Mixed Cashmere.

White, Black, and Clucked Fan,

Silk, &c.

We manufacture on share, by the yard, or buy your wool at the highest rates and sell you cloth at reasonable prices, as you may prefer.

W. WHITAKER, Agent.

On hand, for sale at fair price.

Clothes Dressing!

We shall attend promptly to this branch, also to coloring old garments, Shawls, &c. Also carpets washed on short notice.

We are willing to send wool to be carded, manufactured or exchanged for cloth, by railroad, will please write us, by mail, what they want and they may rely on having their fine wool well cleaned, at home or at the factory. Never fear soap will not wash out the dirt and oil of the wool, we will keep a good supply of mixed and white rolls.

Mixed and White Rolls

on hand, for sale at fair price.

Wanted!

In exchange for cloth, Yarn, Wool, Soap, Wool-grease, old Rolls, and most kinds of Grain, for which the highest price will be allowed.

Please give us a call.

P. A. WHEELER & SONS.

Janesville, March 22, 1860.

Change of Proprietors.

I HAVE purchased from Mr. Platt Eyclesheimer his interest in

The Meat Market

in the center of the Milwaukee street bridge, and will therefore continue the business.

As in past year, this market will be supplied with everything pertaining to the business, and I shall endeavor to maintain the reputation it has acquired under the charge of Mr. Eyclesheimer.

GEORGE A. YOUNG.

Janesville, Aug. 29, 1860.

asunder.

Sale of Forfeited State Lands.

Office of Commissioners of School and University Lands, MADISON, July 16th, 1861.

STATE OF WISCONSIN. The following described lands in Rock county having been forfeited by reason of non-payment of interest, notice is hereby given, that the same will be offered for sale at the Court House in Madison, on the 16th day of July, 1861, unless someone redempts the same, by paying the interest due, and the amount named opposite each tract, which includes against such land, the cost of advertising, and sale of the same, and five per cent damages, to be paid to the plaintiff, the principal, per acre, for each tract, or for each acre, which will be fixed by the commissioners, and will not be less than the amount of the same, and the same will be offered for sale in alphabetical order, and as published in this paper. The lands will be offered by counties, arranged in alphabetical order, and as published in this paper.

L. P. HARVEY, SAMUEL D. HASTINGS, JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioners of School and University Lands.

sep3d13w ROCK COUNTY—SCHOOL LANDS

TO WHOM SOLD.	No. of Lot.	Description.	No. of Certificate.	Town.	No. of Acres.	Amount due.	Amount of Interest.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Tax.	Total amount due.	Year for which due.
A Carpenter, ...	9aw ne	110c 16 1/2	109 00	7 1/2	5 45	14 05	128 08	1861			
do	9aw nw	110c 16 1/2	172 00	15 1/2	64	16 00	212 64	1861			
D W. Inman, ...	9aw nw	110c 16 1/2	212 00	15 1/2	64	16 00	212 64	1861			
James Richardson, ...	9aw nw	110c 16 1/2	217 00	15 1/2	64	16 00	217 64	1861			
H. C. Chapman, ...	9aw nw	110c 16 1/2	253 00	17 1/2	12 66	31 30	225 36	1861			
Geo. C. Motz, ...	9aw nw	110c 16 1/2	253 00	17 1/2	12 66	31 30	225 36	1861			
Benjamin Wyant, ...	9aw nw	110c 16 1/2	253 00	17 1/2	12 66	31 30	225 36	1861			
W. Overstreet, ...	9aw nw	110c 16 1/2	253 00	17 1/2	12 66	31 30	225 36	1861			
Benjamin Button, ...	9aw nw	110c 16 1/2	253 00	17 1/2	12 66	31 30	225 36	1861			
M Birmingham, ...	9aw nw	110c 16 1/2	253 00	17 1/2	12 66	31 30	225 36	1861			
S. L. Davis, ...	9aw nw	110c 16 1/2	253 00	17 1/2	12 66	31 30	225 36	1861			
John J. Orton, ...	9aw nw	110c 16 1/2	253 00	17 1/2	12 66	31 30	225 36	1861		</	